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Revision of the Family Ichneumonidae in Cuba (II)

(Subfamily **Gelinae**, Tribe **Mesostenini**:

Polycyrtus, Diapetimorpha, Strabotes, Lymeon)

with 11 plates

GEORGI TZANKOV and PASTOR ALAYO

Sofia

Havana

This, the second fascicle of our Revision of the family *Ichneumonidae* in Cuba, includes the genera *Polycyrtus* SPINOLA, *Diapetimorpha* VIERECK, *Strabotes* TOWNES, and *Lymeon* FOERSTER. The first fascicle included *Gambrus* FOERSTER, *Camera* TOWNES, *Compsocryptus* ASHMEAD, *Cryptanura* BRULLÉ, and *Bicristella* TOWNES. It is our intention to finish the subfamily *Gelinae* by means of two more fascicles, thus completing this group in four fascicles, which will be printed alternatively in Havana and in Europe.

The authors heartily thank Dr. HENRY TOWNES, from the American Entomological Institute, New York, who kindly helped in the study of specimens and generic location of species and revision of manuscript.

Also we are indebted both to Mrs. JUDITHA BLAHUTIAKOVÁ, from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, who photographed the specimens, and to Mr. CALIXTO GARCÍA M., from Havana, who drew all the structures illustrated. Also, Mrs. ILEANA DE LA FE typed all the manuscripts, and Mr. MEDARDO LOBAINA photographed some new specimens not available before.

Genus **Polycyrtus** SPINOLA

Polycyrtus championi (CAMERON)

Polyaenus championi CAM., 1885, Biol. C. Amer., Ins. Hym., 1: 245, pl. 9, fig. 23.
Polycyrtus championi TOW & TOW 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8: 111.

This species was confused by MYERS (in Bull. Ent. Res., 22: 267) in his synonymy of *P. lituratus*. True *P. championi* is not a synonym of *P. lituratus* and does not occur in Cuba.

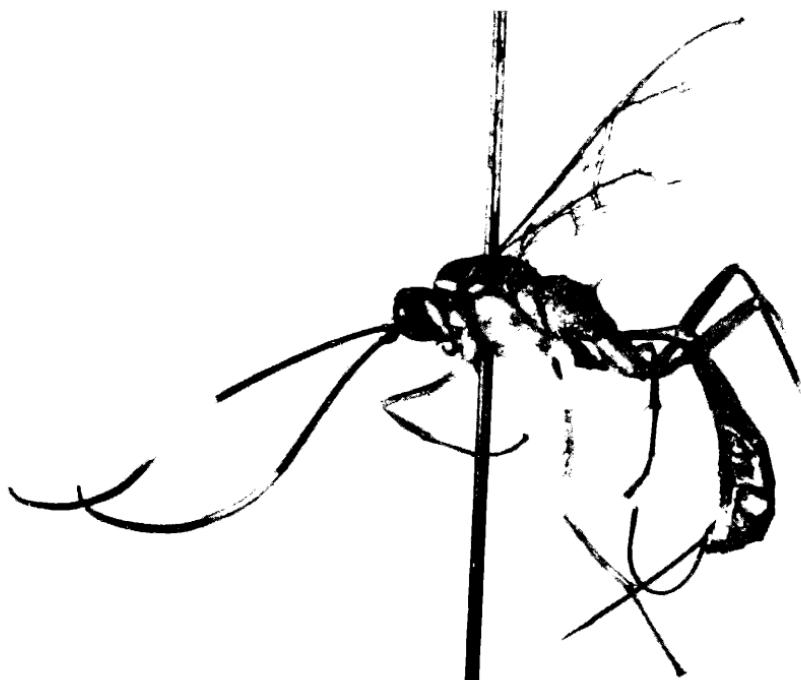


Plate I.
Above: *Polycyrtus lituratus*, ♀ — below: *Polycyrtus semialbus*, ♀.

Polycyrtus lituratus (BRULLÉ)

(Pl. I, above; Pl. II, above, on the right; Pl. VIII, above,
on the left; Pl. X, below, on the right)

Mesostenus lituratus BRULLÉ, 1846, en LEPELETIER: Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym., 4: 208.

Mesostenus lituratus CRESSON, 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 28.

Mesostenus lituratus GUNDLACH, 1886, Contr. Ent. Cubana, 2: 26.

Polycyrtus rufomaculatus CAMERON, 1906, Ier. Inf. Anual Est. C. Agron., p. 280, *syn. n.*

Polycyrtus lituratus CUSHMAN, 1931, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 78 (14): 41-59.

Polycyrtus lituratus TOWNES & TOWNES, 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8: 115.

Polycyrtus rufomaculatus TOWNES & TOWNES, 1966, ibidem, 8: 118.

Female Length 14-15 mm (n = 4); forewing 7-8 mm.

Cream-white colored: annelus on antennae (segments 5-10); mandibles, clypeus, face, temples, orbits, frontal horn, latero-ventral and dorsal parts of pronotum, near all the mesopleurum, spot behind hind-wing, metapleurum, base and apical half of propodeum including crests, inner side of lateral lobes, apex of scutellum, post-scutellum, abdominal petiole laterally and apically, spots behind gastrocoela, and apical bands on all abdominal segments.

Clypeus globose, its anterior border slightly rounded; mandibles with two brownish teeth, the upper one the bigger; face polished, punctate, relatively well separated from clypeus; frons with black central area and white horn behind antennal base; occipital carina well developed, raised at middle, and basally reaching the hypostomal carina.

Mesoscutum polished; notaui deep, reaching more than the middle; pronotum longitudinally keeled; prepectal carina does not reach the upper side. Sternaulus well developed, running to the end of sclerite. Metapleurum very rugose longitudinally. Propodeum with long and depressed crests; transversal carina well developed. Legs reddish-brown with white-spotted coxae and blackish tarsal apices. Wings hyaline, stigma long and narrow, areolet elongate, irregularly pentagonal, nervulus antefurcal, nervellus broken below its middle. Ovipositor near as long as abdomen.

Male Length 7-11 mm (n = 4); forewing 6-8 mm.

Antennal white ring on segments 8-14; metapleurum less rugose. Remainder as in the female.

Distribution Very common on the whole Island.

On the wing Every month of year.

Sexual index Male 13, female 23.

Host *Diaphania hyalinata* (?).

We feel *Polycyrtus rufomaculatus* CAMERON is only a color variety of *P. lituratus* BRULLÉ. This species, very common in Cuba, is abundantly represented in our collections. We noted that the dark blood-red coloration mentioned by CAMERON turns to deep black in some specimens.

As BRULLÉ's type is lost (TOWNES, 1966), it is impossible to study it.

Polycyrtus thoracicus n. sp.

(Pl. II, below; Pl. VIII, below, on the left)

Type in the collection at Institute of Biology, Havana; Paratypes in the authors's collections.

Female Length 14–15 mm (n = 5); forewing 7–8 mm.

This species is closely related to *P. lituratus* BRULLÉ, being different in coloration, having part of head, thorax and abdomen deep black, polished; the reddish-black hue of posterior part of mesopleurum is missing; abdomen with denser and longer hairs; antennae with flagellar segments 1–4 black, a white ring on segments 5–11, the remainder blackish above and brownish beneath. Propodeum nearly smooth, without visible striae (in *lituratus* these striae are very strong and impressed, especially at sides); due to this character we are naming this species *thoracicus*.

Clypeus, face, orbits, pronotum dorsally and frontolaterally, central lobe of mesoscutum plus two small fasciae, (missing in some specimens), two stronger fasciae on lateral lobes slightly convergent, two small fasciae at sides, near all the surface of mesopleurum, great part of propodeum, transverse apical bands on abdominal segments, two spots behind gastrocoela, and lateral sides of abdominal 1st segment, all cream-white colored. Central area of vertex, great part of occiput, great part of mesoscutum, a big cross-like spot on propodeal dorsum, two longitudinal bands behind propodeal spiracles, a small spot on metapleurum, basal part of abdominal segments, and spots on dorsum of coxae, deep black.

Clypeus not very globose, its anterior border somewhat blackish and slightly rounded; face punctate; frons depressed, with a white-tipped black horn. Occipital carina very developed, raised at middle. Pronotum longitudinally striate on central part. Mesoscutum with deep notauli, very convergent, surpassing its half. Mesopleurum polished. Prepectal carina incomplete. Sternaulus deep, to the end of the sclerite. Scutellum not very globose, basally black.

Propodeum long, transversal carina well developed, nearly straight, basal area long and narrow; central area behind carina, longitudinally striated. Crests long, compressed at tips. Spiracles elliptic, medium-size. Wings hyaline, stigma narrow, long, brownish; areolet irregular, pentagonal, widened at its outer side; nervulus antefurcal, nervellus broken below its middle. Legs orange-yellow, tarsi blackish. Second abdominal segment more than two times as long as wide at base. All abdominal segments finely shagreened.

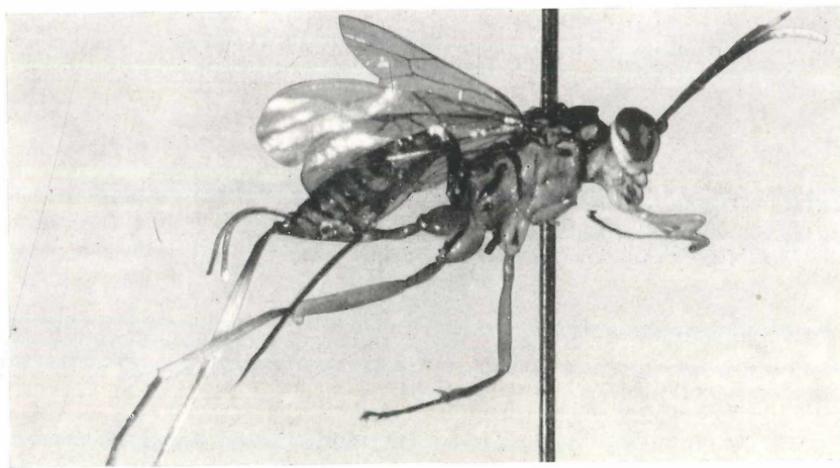
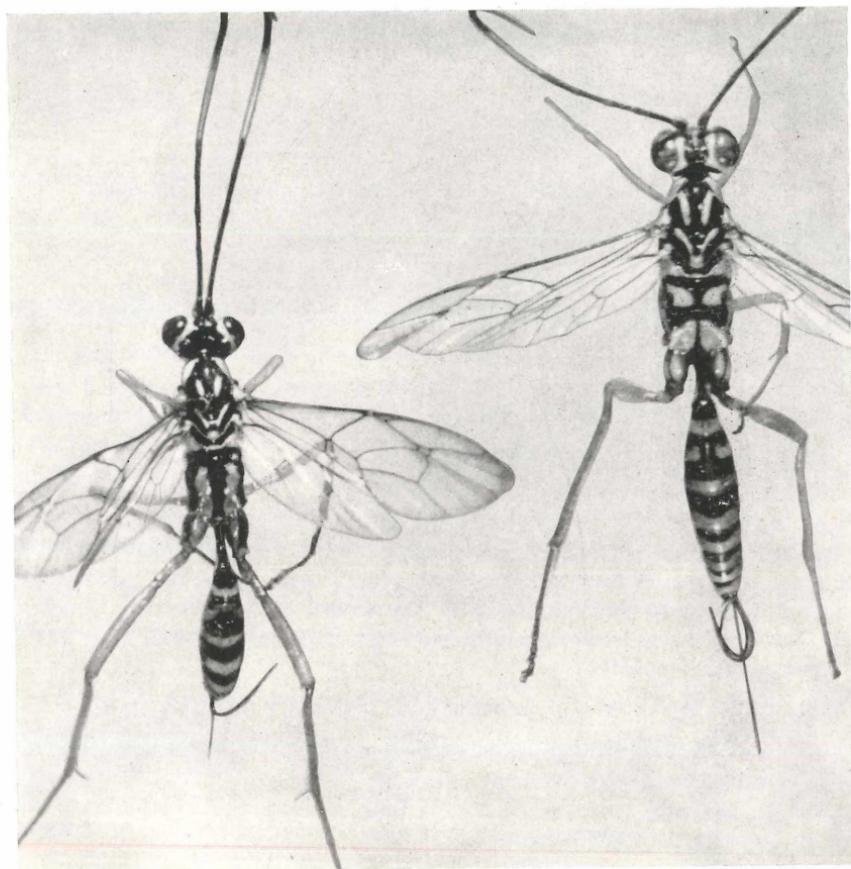
Abdomen looks like slightly compressed after the third segment. Ovipositor sharp at tip, slightly longer than half the length of abdomen, brownish, with two black longitudinal lines at sides.

Male Length 10 mm (n = 1); forewing 5 mm.

Antennae with white ring at segments 7–13; only two white longitudinal spots at mesoscutum. Remainder as in female.

Plate II.

Above, on the left: *Polycyrtus semialbus*, ♀ – above, on the right: *Polycyrtus lituratus*, ♀ – below *Polycyrtus thoracicus*, ♀.



Distribution Soroa and Sumidero, P del Río; Arcos de Canasí, Habana.

On the wing March, April, May, August.

Sexual Index Male 1, female 5.

Polycyrtus semialbus (CRESSON)

(Pl. I, below; Pl. II, above, on the left; Pl. VIII, above, on the right)

Mesostenus semialbus CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 30.

Mesostenus semialbus GUNDLACH, 1886, Contr. Ent. Cuba, 2: 28.

Polycyrtus semialbus CUSHMAN, 1931, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 78 (14) 40, 41, 59.

Polycyrtus lituratus MYERS, 1931, Bull. Ent. Res., 22 267 Misdetermination of *P. lituratus* BRULLE.

Polycyrtus semialbus TOWNES & TOWNES, 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8 119.

This species differs from *P. thoracicus* as follows abdomen more compressed and more pilose; propodeum more prolonged, stronger striated before the crests, and quite differently colored, having three longitudinal black bands, the central one narrowed after its middle. A narrow black spot at posterior part of mesopleurae. Prepectal carina complete.

Female Length 13–16 mm (n = 4); forewing 8–9 mm.

Face and clypeus cream-white. Prepectal carina complete. Sternaulus deep, reaching the end of the sclerite. Mesoscutum black, polished, with two convergent and short white stripes; notauli deep, surpassing the middle of the sclerite. Crests very large, compressed apically. Areolet of wings irregular pentagonal, relatively large; nervulus antefurcal, nervellus broken after its middle.

Male Length 9–13 mm (n = 9); forewing 7–9 mm.

Antennal flagella with white ring on segments 8–17 antennae as long as body. Crests smaller. Remainder as in female.

Distribution The whole Island; very common.

On the wing Every month of the year.

Sexual index Male 44, female 21.

Hosts *Sylepta* and *Margaronia*.

Polycyrtus subtenuis (CRESSON)

(Pl. VIII, below, on the right)

Mesostenus subtenuis CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4 29.

Mesostenus subtenuis GUNDLACH, 1886, Contr. Ent. Cuba, 2: 28.

Mesostenus subtenuis CUSHMAN, 1931, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 78 (14) 53.

Polycyrtus subtenuis TOWNES & TOWNES, 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8 119.

Female Unknown.

Male Length 7 mm (n = 1).

Description of a very damaged specimen in GUNDLACH Collection, seen by CRESSON: Antennae slightly longer than body, with wide white ring on segments 6–21; tyloids quite visible on segments 15–21. Clypeus globose, its anterior border slightly rounded; frons centrally brownish-black, with white-tipped horn. Occipital carina visible as far as the

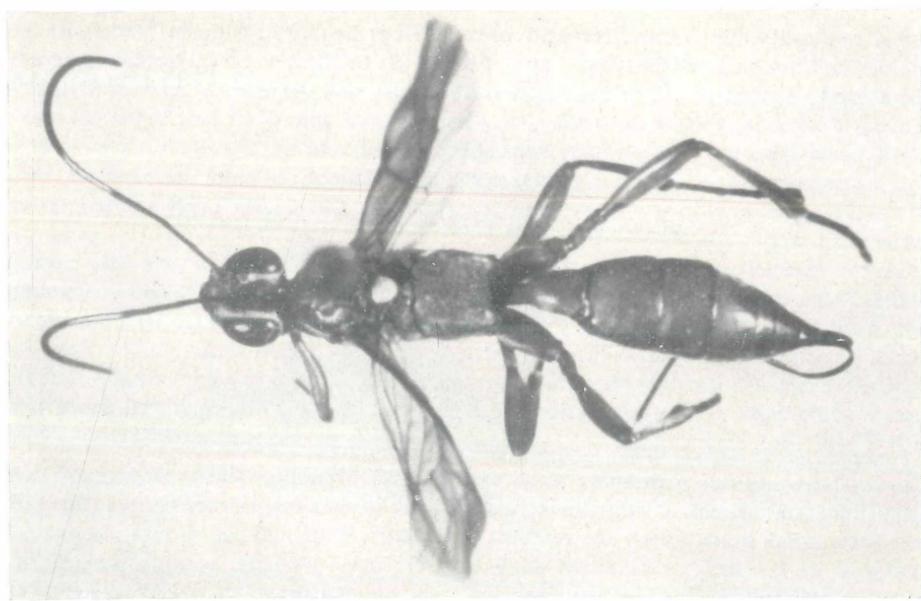


Plate III.

Above: *Strabotes abdominalis*, ♂ — below: *Strabotes abdominalis*, ♀.

hypostomal carina, and bent forward at middle. Prepectal carina incomplete. Sternaulus deep, reaching the end of the sclerite. Mesoscutum blackish, with two short convergent stripes. Notauli deep, reaching past the middle of sclerite. Propodeum long, first transversal carina well developed, two obtuse crests posteriorly; basal part blackish, with three longitudinal bands, the lateral ones very fine, the central one posteriorly narrowed.

Abdominal 1st segment with a blackish longitudinal band on dorsum, not reaching the apex; behind its middle there are two small tubercles. Second abdominal segment with a wide blackish band on central area, not reaching the sides, and darkened basally. Remainder of segments also darkened basally. Legs long, brownish-orange.

Distribution Cárdenas, Mtzs.; Baracoa and Buenavista (Bayamo), Ote. (From GUNDLACH's mss. Catalog).

We have no specimens collected by ourselves.

Genus **Diapetimorpha** VIERECK

Diapetimorpha amoena (CRESSON)

(Pl. IV, above; Pl. X, above, on the right, and median row, on the right)

Hemiteles amoenus CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 23 (Type in GUNDLACH Collection No. 368).

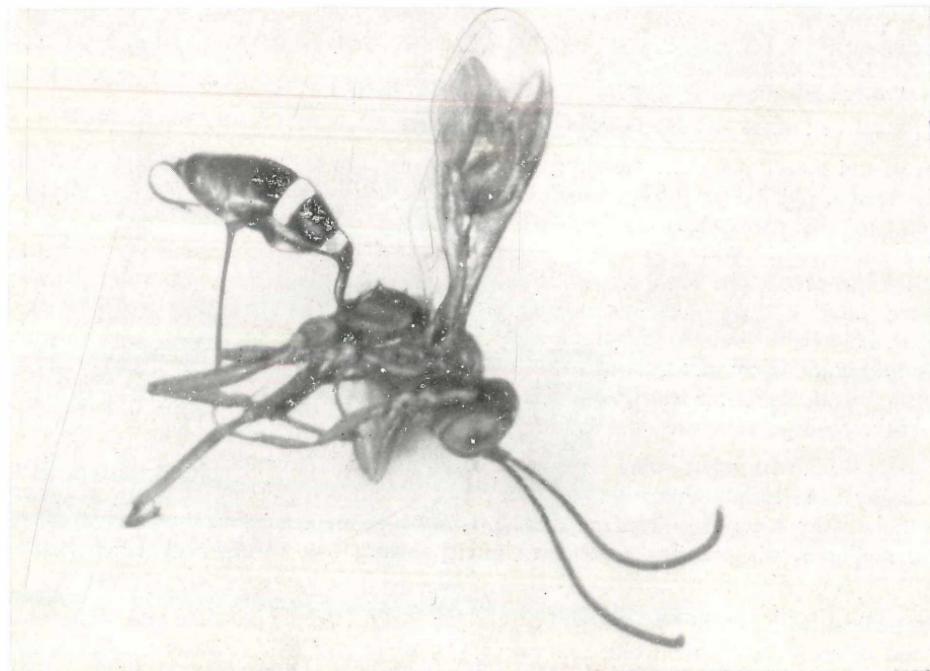
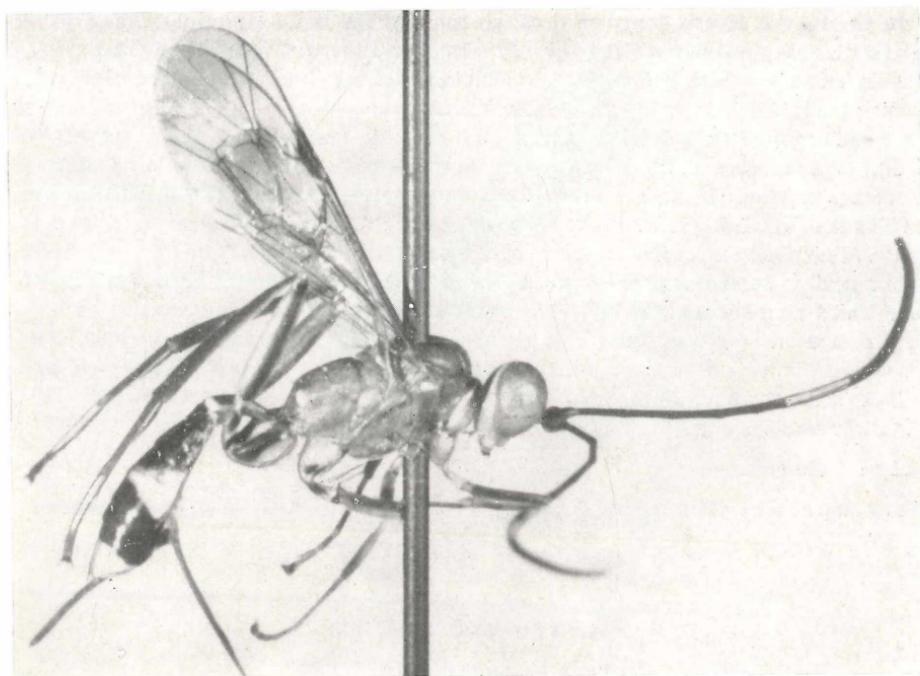
Hemiteles amoenus GUNDL., 1886, Contr. Ent. Cub., 2: 24.

Diapetimorpha amoena TOW & TOW 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8: 81.

Female Length 8-9 mm (n = 4); forewing 6 mm.

Head red and white; thorax ferruginous-red; wings hyaline; abdomen black with red petiole, and three white transverse bands, as follows: the first on apical border of petiole, the second on segment III, being narrower at middle, and the third at apex of abdomen, leaving it completely white. Antennae and posterior tarsi with white ring. Antennal scapes black, brownish anteriorly, strongly truncate rearward apically; flagella black with white ring on segments 6-10, these segments being very depressed; palpi cream-white, mandibles cream-white with two black teeth, the upper one the larger. Clypeus raised, cream-white, its anterior margin slightly rounded and depressed, not very noticeably separated from the face; clypeal foveae deep. Face cream-white, shagreened, nearly flat, parallel-sided. Frons cream-white, posteriorly reddish-brown and shagreened, slightly depressed above antennae. Vertex short with reddish-brown and shagreened central area, and cream-white sides. Occiput reddish-brown centrally, its sides cream-white, so the head has internal orbits of this color; occipital carina normal, strongly inclined downward. Temples cream-white, with a small, posterior brownish spot, and slightly narrowed downward; genae moderate, cream-white.

Thorax brownish-red with some small white spots. Pronotum short, shagreened, with small longitudinal keels at sides downward, and white anteriorly. Mesoscutum shagreened, not very raised, notauli deep and reaching the middle. Scutellum not very raised, carinate as far as its middle. Postscutellum small, transversal. Propodeum evenly rounded, long, the first transversal carina well marked, and two rounded cream-white elevations instead



of the crests; the second transversal carina run through these elevations, being visible only there. Propodeal surface shagreened, with short, fine and white pubescence. Mesopleurum brownish-white, before the speculum longitudinally and finely keeled; sternaulus reaching the middle of the sclerite. Coxae cream-white with black spots; femora blackish above and cream-white below; tibiae and tarsi blackish, tarsi III with white ring (part of the first segment, second, third, and part of fourth). Fourth segments of all tarsi bifurcate and elongate. Wings hyaline, stigma black, elongate; areolet pentagonal, small, open; nervulus antefurcal; nervellus broken slightly below its middle. Propodeal spiracle small, elliptic. Abdominal 1st segment three-coloured, basal half red, black at middle, and cream-white apically. Second segment black, apically widened, shagreened, with small gastrocoeli. Third abdominal segment wider than long, with a black shagreened area anteriorly at dorsum, the remainder cream-white. Fourth segment wider than long, shagreened, with cream-white areas antero-laterally. Segments 5-6 black, shagreened, polished. Segment 7 cream-white, with anterolateral black areas. Segment 8 cream-white. Ovipositor brownish, smaller than the length of abdomen.

Male Unknown.

Distribution Gran Piedra, Oriente.

On the wing June.

Genus **Strabotes** TOWNES

Strabotes abdominalis (CRESSON)

(Pl. III; Pl. X, above, on the left, and median row, on the left)

Ischnocerus abdominalis CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4 25 (Type in GUNDLACH Collection No. 152).

Strabotes abdominalis TOWNES, 1969, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 12 281.

Female Length 27-28 mm (n = 3); forewing 12 mm.

Head and thorax black with white marks; antennae with white ring, legs and abdomen ferruginous-red. Antennal scapes black, its apex obliquely truncate rearward; flagella slender, black, with white ring in segments 5-9. Palpi dark brown, mandibles reddish brown with two black teeth, the upper one longer, the lower one wider. Clypeus white, its anterior border straight, black; clypeal foveae deep and small. Face black with white parallel sides, raised and black at its center. Frons slightly depressed, its central area punctate, black and longitudinally keeled; sides white. Vertex short, black, punctate, its sides white. Occiput black, finely punctate, with white sides. Occipital carina normal. Temples black, with a white band anteriorly and widened below; genae black, unpolished, punctate, relatively well developed.

Thorax black with white spots. Pronotum black, polished, longitudinally striate, antero-laterally and dorsally with a white band. Mesoscutum black, finely punctate with two white streaks in its disk; between them longitudinally striate. Notauli well marked, to the middle of the sclerite. Scutellum white, polished, flat, basally with lateral keels. Postscutellum white, small, transversal.

Propodeum with anterior transversal carina, the surface deeply punctate and rugose. Instead of crests there are white roundish spots, slightly raised. Spiracle small, elliptic. Mesopleurum finely punctate, speculum polished, sternaulus reaching the end of the sclerite.

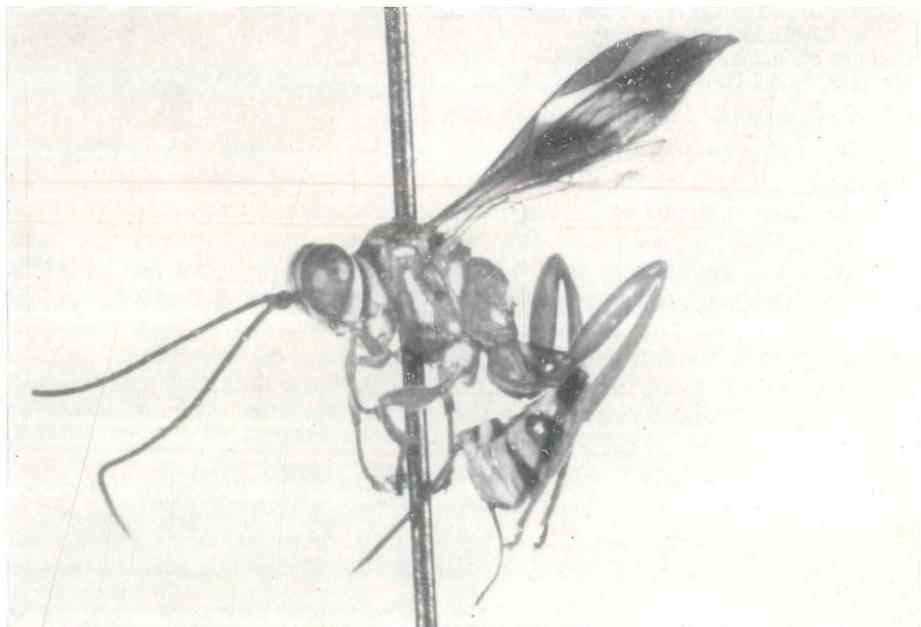
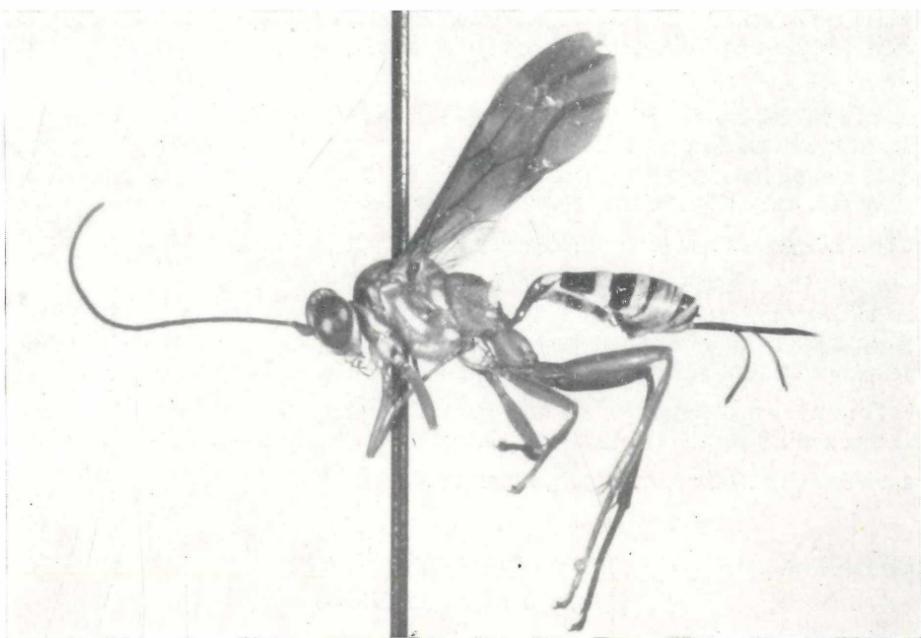


Plate V.

Above: *Lymeon subflavescens*, ♀ — below: *Lymeon mimeticus*, ♀.

rite. Legs brownish-red, the apical half of middle and posterior tibiae and all the tarsi, black. Tegulae white with a black spot. Wings hyaline, stigma relatively narrow, black; areolet irregularly pentagonal, open; nervulus antefurcal, nervellus broken near the halfway.

Abdomen reddish-brown; petiole expanded behind its first half; 2nd segment longer than wide, with well marked gastrocoeli and dorsal side punctate and unpolished; following segments more finely punctate; from the 3rd segment caudad the abdomen is slightly compressed. Ovipositor reddish-brown, as long as abdomen, with black sheaths.

Male Length 6–9 mm (n = 14); forewing 6 mm.

Antennae without white ring; face white; coxae and anterior trochanters, and basal half of middle coxae white. Abdominal petiole with subapical white band. First basal third of 2nd segment blackish, the remaining red with white subapical band; 3rd segment black basally; remainder as in female.

Distribution Aeropuerto de Camagüey, Camagüey, Valle de Yumurí, Matanzas, Madruga and Laguna de Ariguanabo, Habana, being very common in the latter locality.

On the wing March, April, July, December.

Genus **Lymeon** FOERSTER

Lymeon bicinctus (CRESSON)

(Pl. IV, below; Pl. IX, below, on the left)

Hemiteles bicinctus CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 24 (Type in GUNDLACH Collection No. 402).

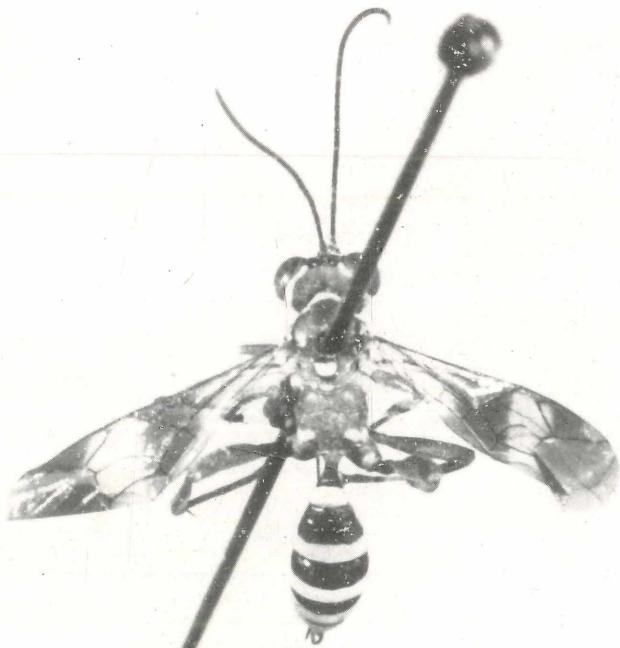
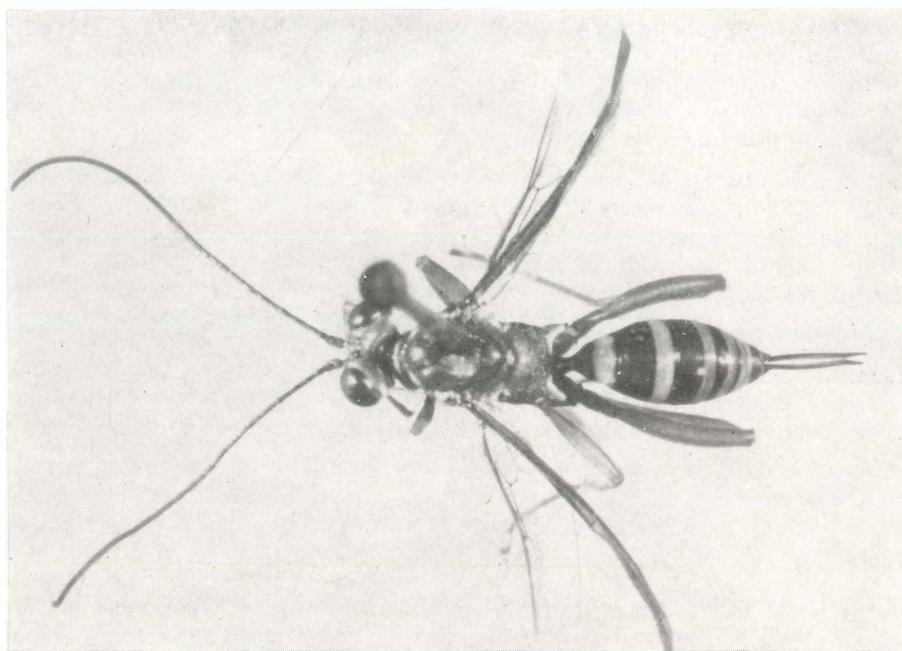
Hemiteles bicinctus GUNDL., 1886, Cont. Ent. Cub., 2: 24.

Lymeon bicinctus TOW. & TOW 1966, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst., 8: 89.

Female Length 6–7 mm (n = 8); forewing 4 mm.

Ferruginous-red variegated with some small white spots; antennae without white ring; wings slightly smoked; basal half of abdomen black, polished, with two distinct white transversal bands. Antennal scapes red, its apices obliquely truncate towards the back; flagella red, widened beyond middle. Palpi yellowish-brown. Mandibles white, polished, brown-edged, narrowed toward apex, with two black teeth, the upper one the wider. Labrum white, polished, crescentic, with dark and pilose borders. Clypeus with rounded anterior border, raised, well apart from the face, ferruginous-red, polished, with short pubescence. Face rugose, red, with white inner orbits, widened below, polished, with short pubescence. Frons long, red, polished, with white sides. Vertex short, red, polished. Occiput red, polished. Occipital carina normal. Temples red with white outer orbits, widened below; genae long, not very polished.

Pronotum red, longitudinally keeled, yellowish fronto-laterally and dorsally. Mesoscutum red, polished, raised, finely punctate; notauli deep, to the middle of sclerite. Scutellum keeled almost to the end, not very raised, red, polished. Postscutellum small, transversal cream-white. Propodeum red, punctate, nearly unpolished, with two big white crests. First



transversal carina clearly defined. Propodeal spiracles round, small. Surface posterior to first transversal carina finely rugose. Mesopleurum red, its surface irregular, with fine longitudinal keels and a yellowish-white spot inferiorly. Sternaulus to the end of sclerite. Coxa I and trochanter I, and coxa II yellowish white, remainder of legs brownish-red. Wings slightly smoked, stigma wide, blackish brown; areolet pentagonal, open; nervulus slightly antefurcal; nervellus entire, curved.

Abdominal 1st segment polished, tricolored, red at base, black at middle and white at apex. Second segment polished, with basal two thirds black, and apical third white, band-like. Third segment polished, its basal half black, apical half red. Remainder of segments red, polished, segments 7-8 with wide transversal white band at apex. Ovipositor longer than half the length of abdomen, brownish with black sheaths.

Male Length 4-6 mm (n = 7); forewing 4 mm.

Antennal scapes dark yellowish; trochanter II yellowish-white; abdominal segments beyond the second, black. Scutellum white apically, this color sometimes as far anterior as the middle. Seventh abdominal segment white. Remainder as in the female.

Distribution Woody meadows and pastures; Sierra Maestra, San Vicente, Cuabitas and Santiago de Cuba, Oriente; Ciego Montero, L. Villas; Ciénaga de Zapata, Mtz.; Mariano, Hab.; Guanahacabibes, Sierra del Rosario, Soroa, P del Río. A common species.

On the wing January, March, May, November, December.

Sexual Index Male 17, female 10.

Lyneon subflavescens (CRESSON)

(Pl. V, above; Pl. VI, above; Pl. IX, above, on the left; Pl. X, below, on the left)

Hemiteles incertus CRESS., 1865, Proc. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 22 (Preocc.).

Hemiteles subflavescens CRESS., 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philadelphia, 4: 24 (New name).

Hemiteles incertus GUNDL., 1886, Cont. Ent. Cub., 2: 23.

Hemiteles subflavescens GUNDL., 1886, Conts. Ent. Cub. 2: 25.

Christolia ruficeps CAMERON, 1906, Ier. Inf. Anual. Est. Central Agron., p. 279.

Lyneon subflavescens TOW & TOW 1962, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 216 (3): 397

Female Length 8-9 mm (n = 10); forewing 5-6 mm.

Head, thorax and legs ferruginous-red; thorax with some white marks; antennae without white ring; wings slightly smoked, especially in forewings; abdomen black with white transversal bands. Antennal scapes red, apically truncate rearward; flagella long, blackish-brown; palpi blackish-brown. Mandibles polished, apically narrowed, white with brownish margins, with two black teeth, the upper one larger. Labrum small, yellowish, rounded; clypeus red, raised, its anterior margin slightly rounded; clypeal foveae small and deep; clypeus not very well set apart from the face. Face red with parallel sides and white inner orbits. Frons depressed, red, anteriorly with transverse rugae, which posteriorly direct to ocelli. Vertex short, red, nearly unpolished.

Occiput red, slightly polished; occipital carina normal. Temples red with white orbits, widened below; genae long, nearly unpolished.

Pronotum red, longitudinally keeled, stained with yellowish anteriorly and dorsally. Mesoscutum red, nearly unpolished, transversally keeled near notaui and longitudinally at its disc. Notaui deep, running halfway the sclerite. Scutellum not much raised, red, polished, at its base with keeled margins. In some specimens the apex of scutellum is

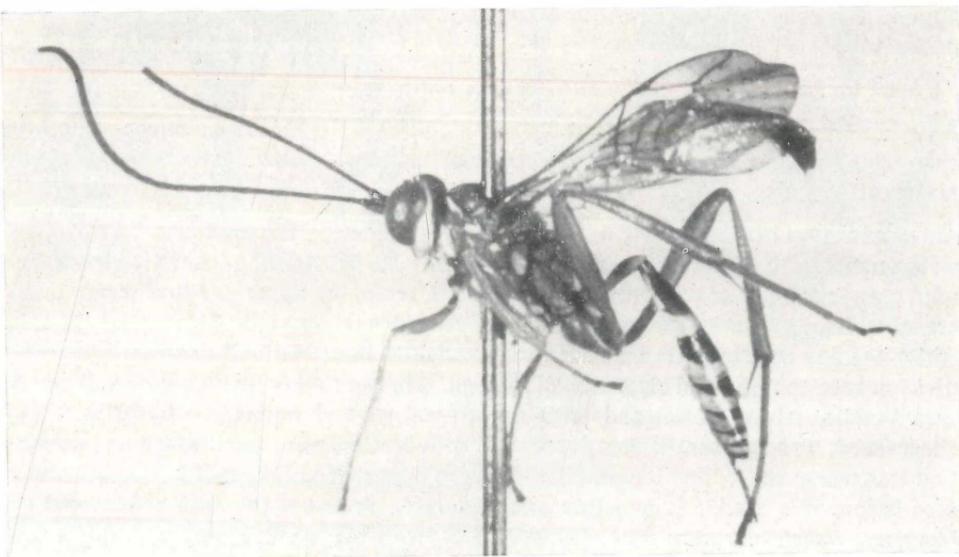
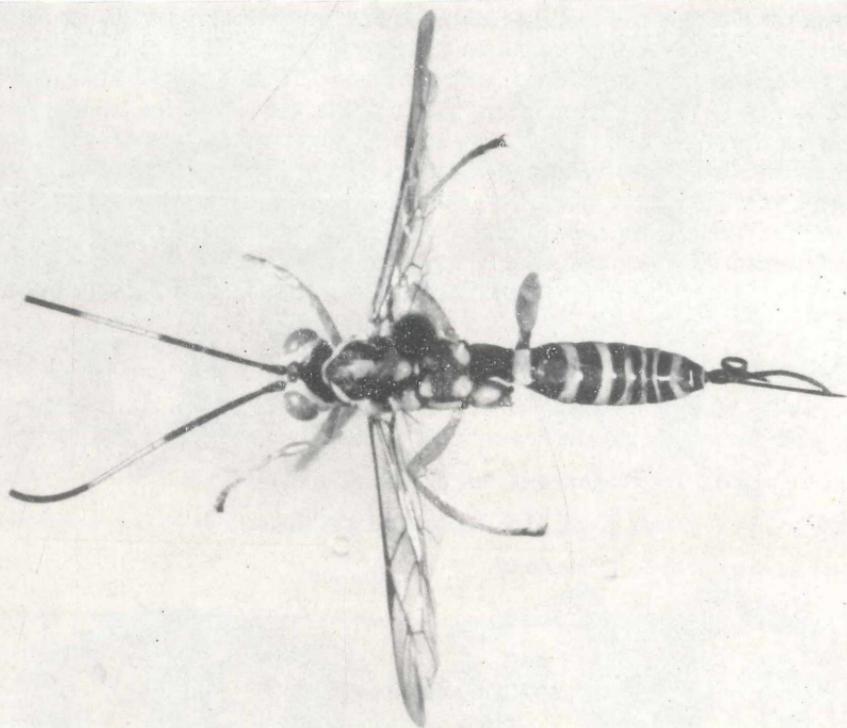


Plate VII.

Above: *Lymeon montanus*, ♀, Holotype – below: *Lymeon caney*, ♀, Holotype.

yellowish. Postscutellum cream-white, transverse, small. Propodeum red, nearly unpolished, stronger punctate and undulate after the first transversal carina; at its sides with two conspicuous white crests. Basal area transversal. Propodeal spiracles small, elliptic. Mesopleurum red, nearly unpolished, with a cream-white area at its middle, and longitudinally keeled on all its surface; sternaulus reaching the end of the sclerite, not very deep. Legs red with white spots in coxae I and II. Wings smoked, specially the forewings, in some specimens with darker longitudinal lines; stigma wide, dark, brownish; areolet pentagonal, open; nervulus antefurcal; nervellus entire, curved, not angulate. Tegulae cream-white, polished, with dark apices. Abdominal 1st segment polished, three-coloured, basally red, medially black and apically white; rest of segments with white transversal and apical bands. Ovipositor long, about the length of the abdomen, brownish with black sheaths.

Male Length 6–8 mm (n = 10); forewing 4–5 mm.

Clypeus white. Wings more transparent than in female. Propodeal crests usually in the form of plain white dots. Remainder as in the female.

Distribution Very common throughout the Island.

On the wing March, April, May, November, December.

Sexual Index Male 9, female 27

Host *Margaronia flegia*.

Lymeon montanus n. sp.

(Pl. VII, above; Pl. IX, below, on the right)

Type in the collections at Institute of Biology, Havana. Paratypes in the Authors' Collections.

Female Length 14 mm (n = 2); forewing 8 mm.

Body dark-colored, with many cream-white marks and bands; antennae with white ring; wings hyaline; legs light-colored, brownish-yellow abdomen black with cream-white transversal bands.

Antennal scapes black, strongly declivous rearward apically; flagella black with white ring on segments 4–10. Palpi yellowish-white, its last joint brownish. Mandibles cream-white, with margins and apex yellowish; with two black teeth, the upper one the larger. Labrum cream-white, its anterior margin straight and the sides convergent. Clypeus raised, cream-white, weakly punctate, its anterior margin slightly bordered and depressed, brownish; division between face and clypeus well marked. Clypeal foveae medium-sized, deep. Face cream-white, parallel-sided and with slightly raised and undulate central area; sides shagreened. Frons cream-white, depressed, with black central area, which has anteriorly fine transverse rugae, and longitudinally a very apparent keel to middle ocellus; the surface before this ocellus is punctate and undulate. Vertex short, with white orbits and black and punctate central area. Occiput black, with white orbits, polished, finely pubescent. Occipital carina normal, dorsoposteriorly with a small black spot; genae cream-white, large, unpolished.

Pronotum with brownish central area, keeled longitudinally; dorsal and frontolateral areas with large cream-white spots. Mesoscutum raised, with a rounded cream-white spot

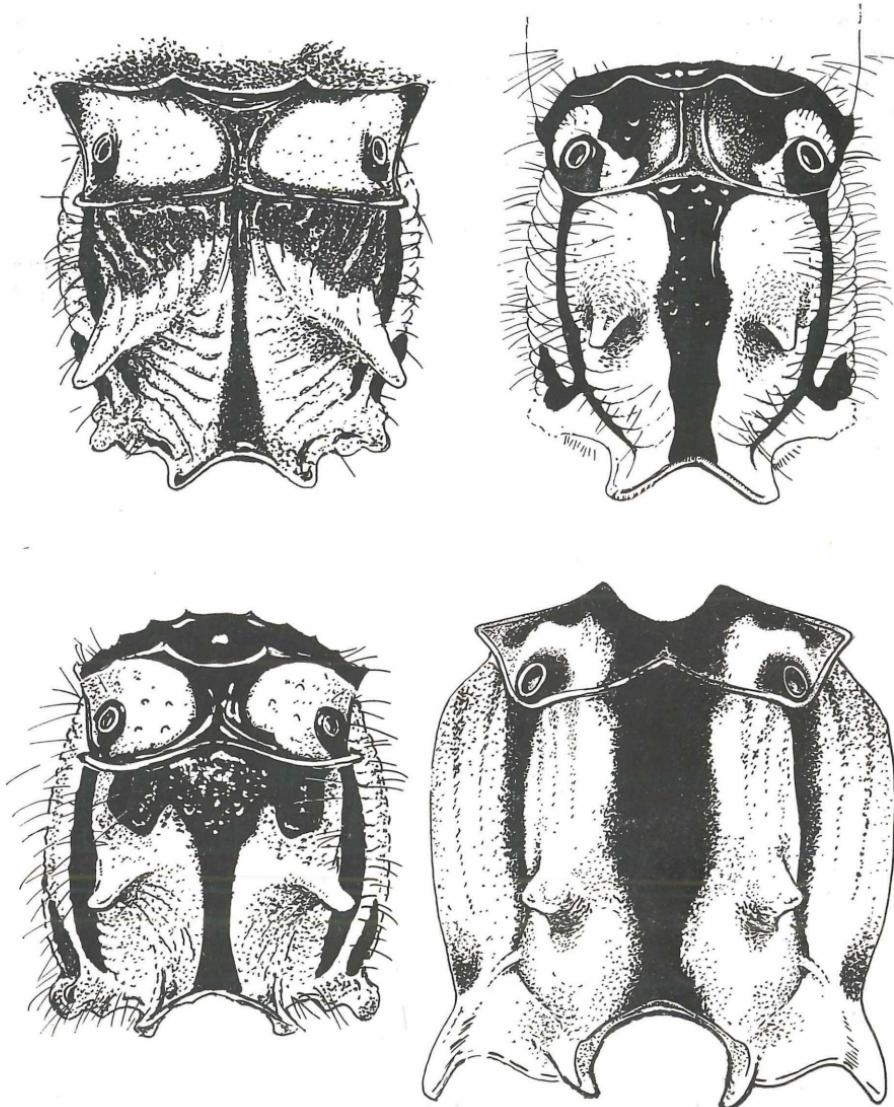


Plate VIII.

Above, on the left: *Polycyrtus litoratus*, ♀, Propodeum — above, on the right: *Polycyrtus semialbus*, ♀, Propodeum — below, on the left: *Polycyrtus thoracicus*, ♀, Propodeum — below, on the right: *Polycyrtus subtenuis*, ♂, Propodeum.

at its disc, sides somewhat reddish and the remainder black; the black area punctate and undulate; the reddish area finely punctate, and the discal white spot, polished. Scutellum cream-white, polished, not raised. Postscutellum small, transversal, polished, cream-white. Propodeum reddish-brown, with two transverse cream-white spots before the first transversal carina, and another two, also cream-white, enclosing the crests. Basal area longi-

tudinally lengthened; the reddish-brown zone deeply punctate and undulate. Crests well developed, cream-white colored. Propodeal spiracles small and roundish, nearly elliptic. Mesopleurum dark reddish-brown, longitudinally keeled, its central area cream-white; sternaulus reaching below the middle of sclerite; speculum reddish-brown, very polished. Coxae almost completely cream-white, reddish at some spots; remainder of the legs light brownish-yellow, the 4th tarsal segment and the praetarsus darkened.

Wings hyaline, stigma long, black; areolet pentagonal, open; nervulus slightly antefurcal; nervellus broken below its middle. Tegulae polished, white. Abdominal 1st tergit polished, reddish at base, black in the middle and white apically. Second abdominal segment longer than wide, basal three-fourths black, shagreened, apical fourth cream-white, the apical margin black; gastrocoeli conspicuous. Following segments with black and shagreened basal zone and a cream-white transverse-apical band. Ovipositor slightly larger than half the length of abdomen.

Male Unknown.

Distribution Gran Piedra and Loma de los Ciegos, Ote.

On the wing April, August.

Lymeon mimeticus n. sp.

(Pl. V, below; Pl. VI, below; Pl. IX, above, on the right)

Type in the Collections at Institute of Biology, Havana. Paratypes in the Authors' Collections.

Female Length 9–11 mm (n = 5); forewing 6 mm.

Antennal scapes red, apically truncate rearward; flagella black, with reddish apices. Palpi cream-white basally, remainder brownish. Mandibles white, its margins brownish, with two black teeth, the upper one the larger. Labrum cream-white, its anterior margin nearly straight and sides nearly parallel. Clypeus slightly raised, its central area cream-white, polished, anterior margin biundulate and with a transverse red band; clypeus well separated from face; clypeal foveae small, deep. Face red with wide white orbits, parallel-sided. Frons depressed, finely and transversely keeled, with white orbits narrower than in face; its sides parallel. Vertex short, dark red, orbits fine, white, the white interrupted at the middle. Ocelli very dark, nearly blue. Occiput dark red, with cream-white orbits and fine pubescence. Occipital carina raised at middle. Temples cream-white, widened below, dark red posteriorly; genae long, red, shagreened.

Pronotum dark red, longitudinally keeled, white dorsally and anterolaterally. Mesoscutum slightly raised, dark red, unpolished, finely punctate and pubescent, with fine longitudinal keels on its central part. Notauli deep, reaching the middle. Scutellum red, flat, polished, a big white spot filling nearly all its surface; carinae at base only. Postscutellum transverse, small, cream-white. Propodeum dark red with two short and obtuse cream-white crests; a little spot of same color under them laterally. First transversal carina quite visible, surface undulate before and after it. Propodeal spiracles small, elliptic. Basal area narrowed posteriorly. Mesopleurum dark red, finely keeled before the speculum, with two cream-white spots on dorsal and central parts. Sternaulus reaching to behind the middle. Coxae red with white spots, remainder of legs red with darker pretarsus. Wings strongly fuliginous, with metallic blue sheen and a transverse hyaline band in forewings,

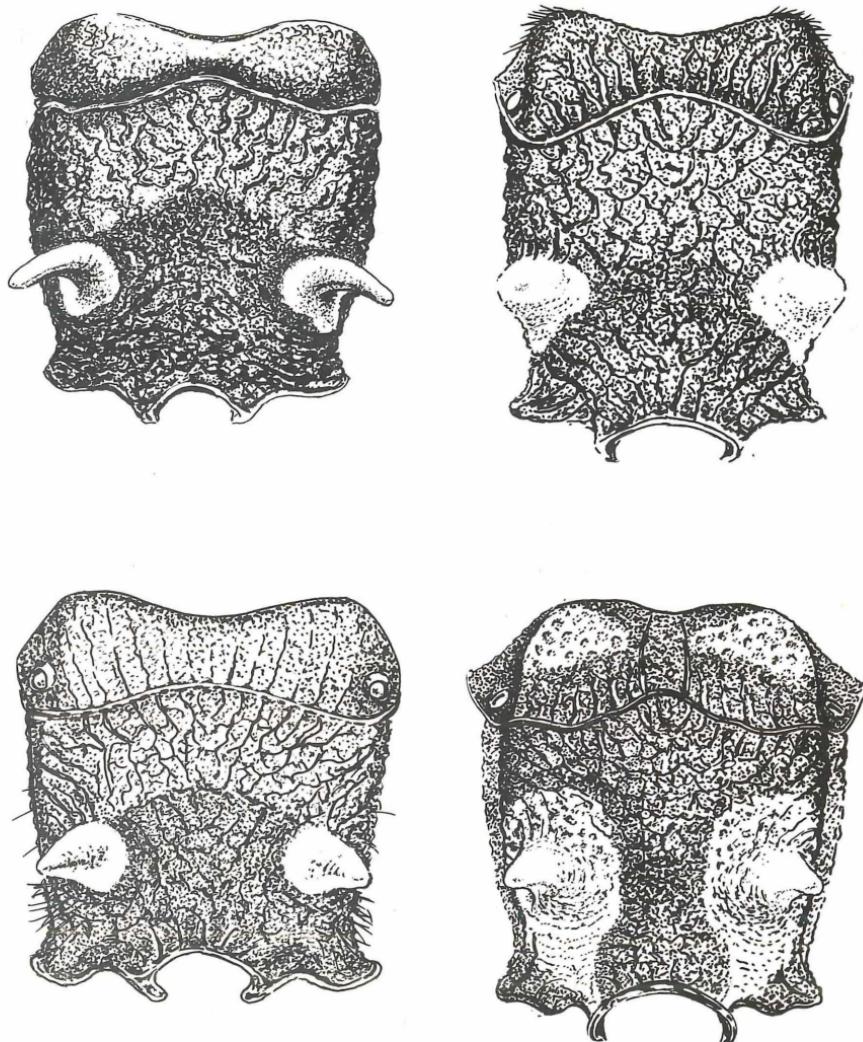


Plate IX.

Above, on the left: *Lymeon subflavescens*, ♀, Propodeum – above, on the right: *Lymeon mimeticus*, ♀, Propodeum – below, on the left: *Lymeon bicinctus*, ♀, Propodeum – below, on the right: *Lymeon montanus*, ♀, Propodeum.

which are also basally hyaline; stigma narrow, brownish-black; areolet irregular, open; nervulus antefurcal; nervellus entire, evenly curved. Tegulae white, apically black.

Abdominal 1st tergit three-coloured; basal two-thirds red, medially a narrow black area, and apically a broad cream-white transverse band. Second abdominal segment longer than wide, basal two-thirds brownish-black, shagreened, with visible gastrocoeli and apical third cream-white with finely white apical margin. Third abdominal segment wider

than long, basal half black, shagreened, and apical half white with the very apical border black. Fourth abdominal segment wider than long, basal dorsal half black, shagreened remainder white. Segments 5-6 basally with a dorsal black band and remainder white. Segment 7 all white. Segment 8 black dorsally, white ventrally. Ovipositor brownish, nearly the length of abdomen, with black sheaths.

This species is very similar to *Lymeon subflavescens* (CRESS.), being different as follows: clypeus and scutellum white; wings strongly fuliginous with hyaline transverse band; propodeal crests shorter, blunt and basally wider; first transversal carina running more backward and propodeum surface not so much undulate; second abdominal segment relatively longer and narrower, etc.

Male Unknown.

Distribution Soroa, P. del Rio; Sta. Cruz del Norte, Habana; Ciénaga de Zapata, Mtz.; Baraguá, Camagüey.

On the wing March, April, July.

Lymeon caney n. sp.

(Pl. VII, below; Pl. XI)

Type in the Collections at Institute of Biology, Havana.

Female Length 8 mm (n = 1); forewing 6 mm.

Head, thorax and legs red with cream-white marks; antennae without white ring; wings hyaline; abdomen black with transverse white bands.

Antennal scapes red with white frontal side, apices strongly truncate rearward. Flagella slender, blackish-brown, nearly as long as the body. Palpi cream-white, brownish at apices. Mandibles white, narrowed toward apices, with two black teeth, the upper one the larger. Labrum large, cream-white, covering part of mandibles, its anterior margin slightly rounded. Clypeus raised, cream-white, neatly separated from face, its anterior margin nearly straight; clypeal foveae deep, brownish. Face cream-white, finely shagreened, parallel-sided, with reddish central area. Frons long, depressed, red with cream-white orbits, parallel-sided, its anterior surface smooth and the posterior undulate. Vertex short, red with cream-white orbits, with small smooth areas just by lateral ocelli. Occiput red with cream-white orbits, polished; occipital carina evenly curved. Temples nearly parallel, cream-white, polished, posteriorly spotted with red; genae well developed, cream-white.

Pronotum red with fine longitudinal keels medially and inferiorly; dorsal and anterolateral parts cream-white. Mesoscutum red, at base of scutellum cream-white, keeled, finely and densely punctate anteriorly. Notauli deep, reaching middle. Scutellum red, polished, small. Postscutellum transversal, cream-white. Propodeum with first transversal carina quite visible, surface behind it undulate.

Propodeum abruptly bent downward below the basal carina. Instead of crests, there are two lunar spots not very raised, cream-white, in front of which there are transverse keels. Propodeal spiracles elliptic, nearly rounded, small. Mesopleurum red, longitudinally keeled in front of the speculum, apex of it cream-white, polished; cream-white areas at dorsum and behind the prepectus, the latter punctate. Sternaulus reaching the hind end of the

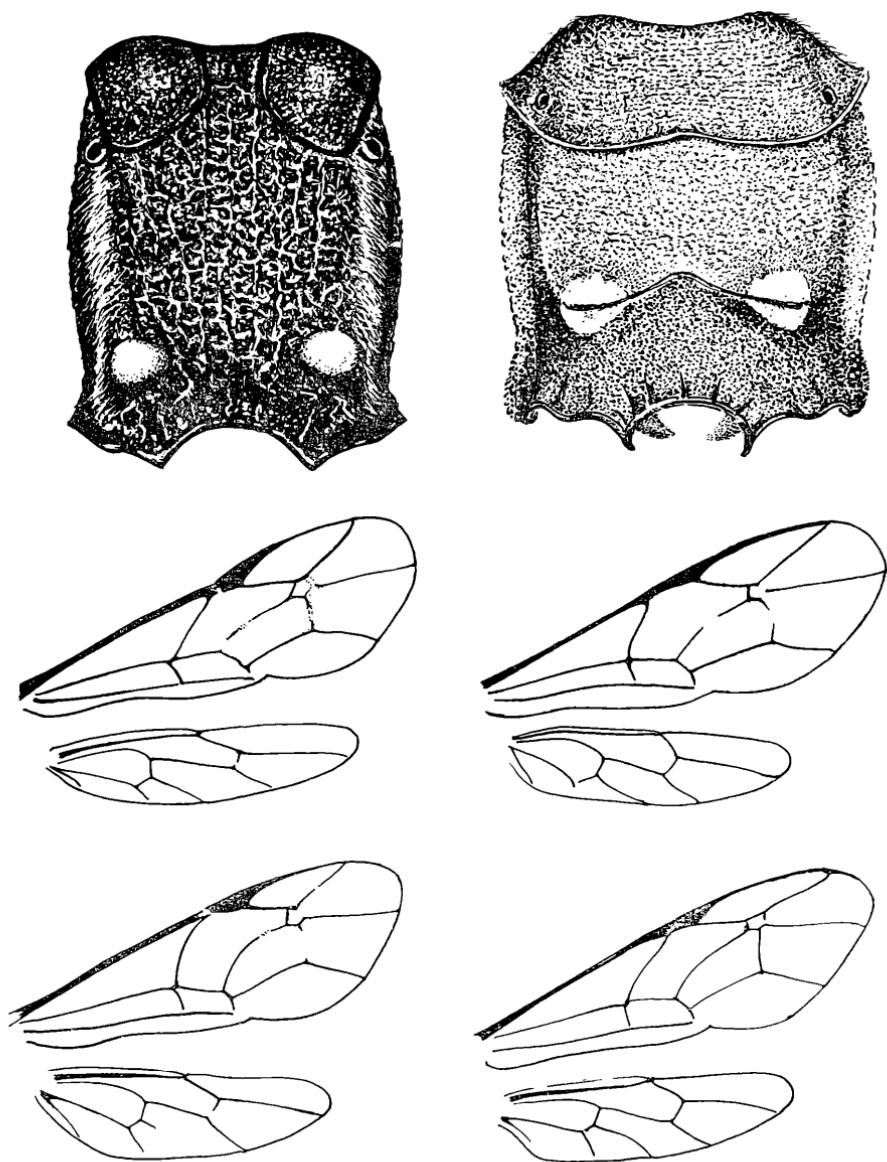
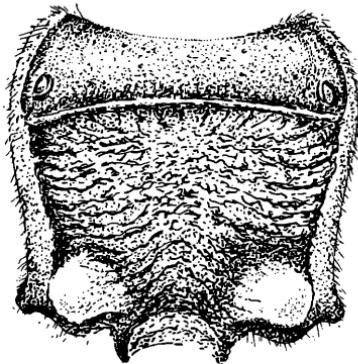


Plate X.

Above, on the left: *Strabotes abdominalis*, ♀, Propodeum – above, on the right: *Diapetimorpha amoena*, ♀, Propodeum – median row, on the left: *Strabotes abdominalis*, wings – median row, on the right: *Diapetimorpha amoena*, wings – below, on the left: *Lymeon subflavescens*, wings – below, on the right: *Polycyrtus lituratus*, wings.

Plate XI. *Lymeon caney*, ♀, Propodeum.

sclerite. Coxae and trochanters I and II white, red and black spotted; femora and tibiae I red with white areas; tibiae II red with cream-white spots; coxae III red with a dorsal cream-white spot; tibiae III visibly spinose through all its surface; remaining of legs, red; praetarsi blackish. Wings hyaline, stigma long and black; areolet open; nervulus antefurcal; nervellus entire, curved.

Abdominal 1st segment three-coloured, nearly parallel-sided, nearly not distinctly widened posteriorly; red, black and finally cream-white. Second abdominal segment four times as long as wide at base, its basal $\frac{3}{4}$ black, finely shagreened, apical fourth white, as a transverse band, the color prolonged laterally to near the base of the segment. Third abdominal segment longer than wide, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ black, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ cream-white, as a band, prolonged the color laterally toward the base of segment. Up the 7th segment there is a white transverse apical band in every one. Segment 8th dorsally and laterally black, ventrally white. Ovipositor very short, less than half the length of abdomen.

Male Unknown.

Distribution Gran Piedra, Oriente.

On the wing June.

SYNOPSIS

Este fascículo, el segundo de una proyectada revisión de los *Ichneumonidae* cubanos, estudia los géneros *Polycyrtus* SPINOLA, *Diapetimorpha* VIERECK, *Strabotes* TOWNES, y *Lymeon* FOERSTER. — Se describen cuatro nuevas especies, una de *Polycyrtus* y tres de *Lymeon*.

Author's addresses:

D-r G. Tzankov, Akademija na Selskostopanskie Nauki, Institut za Gorata, Gische 15, Sofia — Simeonovo, NR Bulgaria;

D-r P. Alayo, Academy of Sciences of Cuba, Institute of Biology, Havana, Cuba.

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